

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide**EARLY CIVILIZATIONS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Focus Question: How have scholars learned about India's first two civilizations, the Indus and the Aryan?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to sequence important events in the early civilizations of India and Pakistan. Some items have been completed for you.

| Event | Earliest civilization in Indus Valley | Cities in Indus Valley abandoned | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Date | 2600 B.C. | 1900 B.C. | | | | |

CHAPTER
3
SECTION 1

Section Summary

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

READING CHECK

Who were rajahs?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *embodied* in the underlined sentence. The prefix *em-* means “to put or to cover with.” The root word is *body*. Use the meaning of the prefix and root word to help you figure out what *embodied* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Sequence the following events:

- _____ A flood or earthquake hits Indus civilization.
- _____ People farm in the Indus River valley.
- _____ Aryans build a civilization.

The Indian **subcontinent** is a large landmass in southern Asia. It has three zones: the Gangetic Plain, with rivers that support farming; the Deccan **plateau**, a dry, raised area of land; and the coastal plains that receive plenty of rain. **Monsoons**, or seasonal winds, bring dry air from the northeast in winter and heavy rains from the southwest in summer.

Civilization began on the subcontinent around 2600 B.C. on the Indus River. Archaeologists believe organized governments planned cities such as **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**. They had wide streets, strong building materials, and plumbing systems. Most people farmed, although some traded with Sumer.

People probably worshiped many gods and considered certain animals sacred. This may have led to later Indian beliefs, such as the **veneration**, or worship, of cattle. About 1900 B.C., the civilization declined, possibly because of a flood or earthquake.

By 1500 B.C., nomads had migrated to India from the north. They married local people, and **acculturation**, or the blending of cultures, took place. Their descendants, known as Aryans, built a strong civilization. Gradually they changed from nomadic herding to farming.

Aryan tribes were led by chiefs called **rajahs**. Their society was divided into five groups. At the top were priests, followed by warriors; farmers and merchants; workers and servants; and dalits, who had to do work that others would not.

People worshiped gods and goddesses who embodied natural forces, such as the sky and sun. **Indra**, the chief god and god of war, used lightning as a weapon. Priests wrote their sacred teachings called the **Vedas**. Over time, Aryan beliefs began to change, however. The idea of **brahman**, a single spiritual power, influenced later Indian religions. Aryan **mystics** practiced yoga and meditation to connect with the divine. Epic poems were part of the Aryan culture. They described early wars, important religious beliefs, and values.

Review Questions

1. What were the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro like?

2. What five groups made up Aryan society? List them from top to bottom.

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide**HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM**

Focus Question: In what ways were religion and society intertwined in ancient India?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to sequence important events in the development of Hinduism and Buddhism. Some items have been completed for you.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The beliefs of diverse groups who settled India begin to overlap. | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Hinduism develops from different Indian religions. | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Hinduism is connected to the caste system. | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| | | |

CHAPTER
3
SECTION 2

Section Summary

HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM

READING CHECK

Who is the founder of Buddhism?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *aspirations* in the underlined sentence. Have you ever heard the word before? If you heard someone say that they *aspire* to a career in medicine, does that mean they want or don't want a career in medicine? Use these clues to help you figure out the meaning of *aspirations*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Which developed first in India: Hinduism or Buddhism? Use the information about Siddhartha Gautama to determine the answer.

Hinduism grew out of many different beliefs. All Hindus share certain beliefs. People have an essential self, or **atman**. Their goal is to achieve **moksha**, or union with the spiritual force called brahman. **Reincarnation**, the rebirth of the soul in another body provides several lifetimes to achieve moksha. **Karma** refers to a person's actions that affect where a person is born in the next life. If they follow their religious and moral duties, or **dharma**, people can achieve moksha. **Ahimsa**, or nonviolence, is an important part of dharma.

Hindu society is based on a system of **castes**, or social groups into which people are born. People of higher castes are considered more spiritually pure; the lowest caste is considered untouchable. Despite inequalities, castes provide social stability and a sense of identity.

Siddhartha Gautama was a Hindu prince born in 563 B.C. He wanted to find out why humans suffered. He began fasting and meditating and eventually believed he understood the cause and cure for suffering. He was called the Buddha, or "the Enlightened One." The Buddha taught the **Four Noble Truths**. They explain life as suffering and give ways to cure it. People should follow the **Eightfold Path**, which includes "right aspirations." The first two steps on the path involve the Four Noble Truths. The path directs people to a moral life and enlightenment. Buddhists strive for **nirvana**, or union with the universe. This releases them from the cycle of rebirth.

Buddhism and Hinduism share many beliefs. However, Buddhism teaches people to seek enlightenment on their own, rather than through priests or gods. It also rejects castes and teaches that everyone can reach nirvana. Buddhism spread throughout Asia but gradually broke into two **sects**, or subgroups, with differing beliefs. Buddhism remained very popular in Asia, but declined in India. Hinduism there absorbed some Buddhist ideas.

Review Questions

1. What is the goal of a Hindu?

2. What is the Eightfold Path?

CHAPTER

3

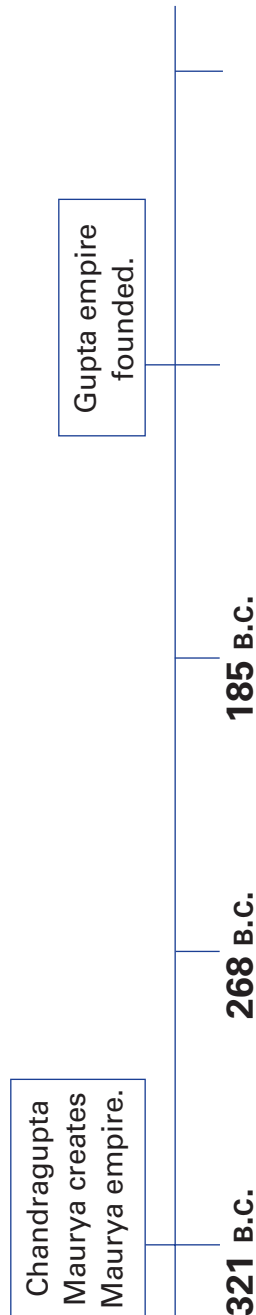
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

POWERFUL EMPIRES OF INDIA

Focus Question: In what ways did Maurya and Gupta rulers achieve peace and order for ancient India?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following timeline to sequence the important events in the Maurya and Gupta periods. Some entries have been completed for you.



CHAPTER
3
SECTION 3

Section Summary

POWERFUL EMPIRES OF INDIA

READING CHECK

Which empire enjoyed a golden age?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *status* in the underlined sentence. What clues to its meaning can you find in the next two sentences? Compare women's place in society at this time to early Aryan times. What changed? Use these context clues to help you figure out the meaning of *status*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Which empire ruled first: the Maurya or the Gupta?

Chandragupta Maurya founded the first Indian empire in 321 B.C. The capital of the Maurya empire had schools, libraries, and palaces. The government built roads and harbors, collected taxes, and managed businesses. A secret police force reported on crime and **dissent**, or ideas opposed to those of the government.

Chandragupta's grandson, **Asoka**, continued to expand the empire. Asoka began ruling in 268 B.C. He became a Buddhist and ruled by moral example. He sent **missionaries** to spread Buddhism throughout Asia. To help his people, Asoka built hospitals and roads. However, the empire declined after his death and ended around 185 B.C.

The Gupta dynasty united India from A.D. 320 to about 540. During this time, India enjoyed a period of great cultural achievement called a **golden age**. The arts and learning became very important. Universities attracted students from many parts of Asia. Advances in mathematics include a system of numerals, the concept of zero, and the **decimal system**. We use all of these today. However, in time nomadic people from Central Asia overran the Gupta empire.

For most ancient Indians, everyday life revolved around the rules and duties related to a person's caste, family, and village. Villages grew or made most of what they needed. People met with others from nearby villages while attending weddings, visiting relatives, or going to markets. Parents, children, and grandchildren, known as a **joint family**, lived in the same house. The father served as the head of the household. Children learned their caste duties from their families. Arranging good marriages was important. Some families gave a **dowry**, or payment to the bridegroom. Women now had a lower status than they had had in early Aryan society. For example, they had once been able to serve on councils. Over time, Hindu law limited their position in society.

Review Questions

1. What did Asoka do for his people?

2. What advances made during Gupta rule do we use today?

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide**RISE OF CIVILIZATION IN CHINA**

Focus Question: What characteristics defined the civilization that developed in China under its early rulers?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following outline to sequence the important events in early China. Some items have been completed for you.

I. Geography influences China.**A. Geographic barriers isolate China.**

1. Brutal deserts and high mountain ranges to west and southwest
2. Thick rainforests divide China from Southeast Asia.
3. _____
4. _____

B. Civilization begins in the Huang River valley.

1. Early peoples learn to farm.
2. Huang River causes frequent flooding and destruction; called "River of Sorrows."

II. Shang found first dynasty about 1766 B.C.**A. _____****B. Social classes develop**

1. _____
2. _____

III. The Zhou overthrow the Shang in 1122 B.C.**A. _____****B. _____****C. _____**

1. _____
2. _____

D. Zhou dynasty ends in 256 B.C.**IV. Early Religious beliefs****A. Chinese pray to many gods and nature spirits****B. _____**

(Outline continues on the next page.)

CHAPTER
3
SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

RISE OF CIVILIZATION IN CHINA

(Continued from page 31)

V. Two major beliefs emerge.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

VI. Chinese Achievements

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. Develop complex writing system
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- D. Create first books

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 4

Section Summary

RISE OF CIVILIZATION IN CHINA

Civilization in China first developed on the Huang River. It carries **loess**, or yellow soil, which raises the water level. People suffered from its frequent floods. The need to control flooding likely led to the rise of government.

The Shang dynasty began about 1766 B.C. Kings ruled with princes. The princes were probably the heads of **clans**, or families claiming a common ancestor. The top level of society included warriors. Scholars think Shang warriors learned about horse-drawn chariots when they interacted with other Asian peoples.

The Zhou overthrew the Shang in 1122 B.C. They promoted the Mandate of Heaven, or divine right to rule. This idea later explained the **dynastic cycle**, or rise and fall of dynasties. If a ruler was corrupt, heaven would let his dynasty fall. The Zhou also established **feudalism**. In this system, nobles had their own land but owed military service and support to a ruler. In the 600s B.C., iron tools were developed, making farming more productive. The population grew. The Zhou dynasty ended due to fighting among feudal lords.

During the Zhou dynasty, two great thinkers emerged. **Confucius** developed a **philosophy**, or system of ideas, that greatly influenced Chinese civilization. He cared about social order and good government. He stressed five key relationships between people. **Filial piety**, or respect for parents, was the most important. **Laozi** founded Daoism. This philosophy emphasized living in harmony with nature. People should look beyond everyday cares and focus on the Dao, or “the way.”

The early Chinese discovered how to make silk, which they kept secret for many years. They also invented a system of writing at least 4,000 years ago. Questions were written on **oracle bones**. After heating the bones, priests interpreted the answers. Later, a writing system evolved that included thousands of **characters**, or written symbols. The Chinese turned writing into an art called **calligraphy**.

Review Questions

1. Why did the Zhou dynasty end?

2. Who is Confucius?

READING CHECK

Who founded Daoism?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *interacted* in the underlined sentence. Break the word into parts. The prefix *inter-* means “between,” “among,” or “with.” The word *act* means “to do something.” Use these word-part clues to help you figure out the meaning of *interacted*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Did Confucianism emerge before or after 1122 B.C.? Use the information about the dynasty that ruled during Confucius’ life to help you figure out the answer.

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

STRONG RULERS UNITE CHINA

Focus Question: How did powerful emperors unite much of China and bring about a golden age of cultural achievement?

As you read this section, complete the following chart to sequence the important events in the Qin and Han periods. Some items have been completed for you.

| Event | Qin dynasty begins. | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|----------|--|------------------|--|
| Date | 221 B.C. | 206 B.C. | | 141 B.C.—87 B.C. | |

CHAPTER

3

SECTION 5

Section Summary

STRONG RULERS UNITE CHINA

The Qin Dynasty began in 221 B.C. when the leader of the Qin conquered the Zhou. He called himself **Shi Huangdi**, or First Emperor. He increased his power by following Legalism, a philosophy that said that strength was more important than goodness for a ruler. Shi Huangdi tortured and killed any who opposed his rule. He replaced feudal states with military areas headed by loyal officials. To build unity, he standardized weights, measures, coins, and writing. Thousands of workers joined shorter walls to form the one Great Wall against invaders from the north. Over the centuries, it grew to thousands of miles and became a symbol of Chinese strength.

The Han Dynasty began in 202 B.C. The most famous of the Han emperors, **Wudi**, ruled from 141 B.C. to 87 B.C. Instead of Legalism, Wudi made Confucianism the official belief system of the state. He improved transportation, controlled prices, and created a government **monopoly** on iron and salt. His policy of **expansionism** increased Chinese territory. The trade routes he opened became the Silk Road.

Han rulers chose Confucian scholars as government officials, or **civil servants**. Young men could move up in government through skill, rather than through family influence. They might be tested on their knowledge of the Five Classics. This was a collection of histories, poems, and handbooks, compiled from works by Confucius and others.

The Han dynasty was a golden age for Chinese culture. The Han wrote books on chemistry, zoology, and botany. They invented the suspension bridge, rudder, and paper. Medical treatment included **acupuncture** to relieve pain or treat illness. Artists created beautiful works of jade, ceramic, and bronze. Poets and historians wrote about the greatness of Han cities.

Over time, however, emperors could no longer control **warlords**, or local military rulers. Peasants rebelled. The last Han emperor was overthrown in A.D. 220, ending 400 years of unified rule.

Review Questions

1. How did Shi Huangdi build unity?

2. How did young men move up in the Han government?

READING CHECK

By what philosophy did the Han emperor Wudi rule?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *compiled* in the underlined sentence. In this sentence, the word is used as a verb. It tells how the Five Classics were created. Note that the Five Classics were made up of works by several people. Use these context clues to help you figure out what *compiled* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Sequence the following events:

- _____ Han China enjoys a golden age.
- _____ Shi Huangdi names himself First Emperor.
- _____ Work begins on the Great Wall.